New-Dork Daily Tribune

OUT WEST.

BY XARIFFA. I'm sitting on the door steps Of my little home out West; And near my own is beating
One true heart that loves me best.

We both are very silent. For our busy memories turn To other homes and hearthstones, And other hearts that yearn.

To our brothers and our sisters, And each early knitted tie; Our two devoted mothers, Who bade us both good-bye

The silver-headed father, Who our parting fingers pressed, And prayed "Great God be good to them, In their little home out West."

The prairie winds come sighing Through the vines around the door. But bring no breath of cowslips As breezes brought of yore;

And the swaying of the forests, Or shadows on the grain, Remind me but of trees and fields I ne'er may see again!

My heart has got a habit, I am very loth to say, Of turning with a yearning look To gaze on yesterday

It loves the old, the early ties It learned to treasure first; And when it counts the broken links, It seems as if 't would burst.

It knows a dear old homestead. And a single willow tree,
'I would give the wealth of Indus
Just a little while to see. And 't would like to beat one minute

By the rustic garden gate,

Where, after school in Summer time, It used to linger late. Ah! those days are gone forever, And 'mid changeful distant scenes, The homestead, gate and willow

Bless this bosom but in dreams. But like all hearts, mine "located A claim" whereon to rest;
And views it proudly, on the steps
Of our ittle home out West!

Bayard Taylor in Northern Europe

NO. LXV. A JOURNEY THROUGH CENTRAL RUSSIA Sorrespondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Moscow, June 21, 1858. There is a diligence three or four times a week between Warsaw and Moscow. The trip-a distance of 800 English miles-is made in five days by the tast coach, which leaves the former place every Monday evening, and in six days by the others. The fare is fifty silver rubles (\$374) for an outside, and seventy (\$524) for an inside seat. On account of the intense heat, we took outside places, but as there happened to be no other through passengere; were allowed the range of the entire vehicle. It was a strongly built, substantial affair, resentbling a French d bgence, but smaller and more comfortable in every way. A traveler who had made this journey recommended us to take a supply of provisions, asserting that it was impossible to procure soything on the way; but as a Russian official contradicted this statement, we took his word, and had no reason to regret it afterward. In fact, I have never made a jurney by diligence with more ease and less fatione.

At 7 o'clock on last Monday evening, we took our places beside the Russian conductor, who, in his coat braided with gold, resembled an officer of eavalry, and started on our long voyage through unknown regions. The postillion sounded a charge on his trumpet as we rattled through the streets of Warsaw, past the stately Zamek, and down the long bill upon which the city is proudly lifted, to the Vistula. A bridge of bosts crosses to the suburb of Praga, whence all traces of the blood spitt by Suwarrow, Skryznecki and Diebitsch have long since been washed away. It is now a very quiet, dull sort of place, with no vestiges of its former defenses. Beyond it stretches far and wide that vast plain of Central Europe and Asia. whose limits are the British Channel and the Chinese Wall. In traversing it, I have been continually reminded of Humboldt's description of the Kirghiz Steppes-" Ten miles give you the picture of a thousand." Straight before us, cutting the helted tracts of pine-forest and grain land, the road ran to the horizon, where its white floor met the sky. Four horses abreast, with two leaders, carried us past the verst posts at the rate of eight or nine miles an hour, and the postillion's horn sounded incessant warnings to the slow teams laden with hay or other country produce, with which the road was filled. The night was warm and balmy, and the long Summer twilight connected sunset and sunrise with its bridge of boreal light.

A young Pole was our companion the first night. I was interested in hearing from him that Long fellow's poems have been published in the Polish language, at Lublin, a large city about a hundred miles south east of Warsaw. The distinguished Polish poet, Adam Mickiewicz, he stated, was a great admirer of Emerson, whom he frequently cites in his prose writings. The Emperor Alexander has recently authorized the publication of the collected works of Mickiewicz (with the exception of some political papers) at Wareaw, for the benefit of the poet's family, and has also permitted contributions to be taken up for the same purpose. The Emperor's policy toward the Poles has given him great popularity among them. They are still intensely national as regards their language and past history, but the dream of a resuscitation of Poland appears to be slowly fading from their minds.

The post-stations on this read are at intervals of from twelve to twenty-two versts, and the diligence usually stops barely long enough to change horses. At the larger towns, however, there is a halt of half as hour, which allows the parsenger time to get a hasty meal. The Pole assisted us during the first twelve hours, but after that we were entirely adrift, as the conductor spoke only in Russian. A emettering of the language was necessary, in order to support life. I therefore went to work, and with the satisfance of an imperfect vocabulary in Murray, learned the numerals up to one huudred, the words "hose much!" and "immedietely," and as "beef-teas" is the same in all languages, and "tes" in Russian (tachor) is the same as in Chinese, had no further difficulty in supplying our wants. This vocabulary, however, like most don't want to say. It gives you the Russian for "a floating preserve for fien," and "I am a nobleman," &c., and omits such vulgar necessities as a basin and towel, and even the recb "to have." tolerably quick of comprehension. We were !

always served with very little delay, and with dishes of which no reasonable traveler could complair. The prices varied greatly, being treble at some stations what they were at others. Whether this was a sliding scale of honesty or of actual value, I was unable to ascertain.

All day we rolled along, over the rich plains of Poland, stopping at the large country towns of Siedice, Miedzyrzyc, Bials, and others whose names you have never beard and never could pronounce. The country may be described in a few wordswoods of pine and birch, fields of rye, rape-seed and turnipe, broad, awampy pastures, and scattering one-story villager, with thatched roofs and whitewashed walls. Sunburnt pessants in the fields, dressed in round black felt caps, dirt-colored shirts and wide trowsers: Jews in the villages, disgusting to behold, with shocking bad hats of the stove-pipe breed, greasy love-locks hanging from their tempies, and shabby black caftans reaching to their beels. These people justify the former middle-age apperetition that the Jew is distinguished from the Christian by a peculiar bodily odor. You can scent them quite as far as you can see them. Moses would have hewn them limb from limb, for their fourness. The worst of it is, they haver round the post-stations and pounce upon a stranger, in the hope of making something out of him, be it ever so little. I was surprised to find that they all speak a little German, but have since learned that they all do more or less of smuggling, in the Baltic provinces. "They are such a timid and cowardly race," said my informent, "and yet, when detected in the act of smuggling, they will sometimes fight desperately, rather than lose what they have." Many of them carry on a trade in cigars, done up in scaled packages, which you are expected to buy without opening.

The towns through which one passes are built upon one mod-l, and present very little difference in their owners | features | In the center is usually a spacious square, which serves as a market place. The shops and Government offices front upon it, and broad streets diverge from the four corners. Most of the bouses are ope-story, and built of wood, painted red, white or yellow. Standing in the center of the square, one looks over its low barrier upon some groups of ash, poplar or linden trees, which rise from the gardens beyond, the beavy, balf-Asiatic spire of a church, and the sky, whose large, unbroken vault rests upon the circle of the horizon. At this season, when many of the inbabitants are in the fields, the place has a silent, sleepy air, and you are glad to exchange it for the rippling of grain, the shadows of the dark pines, and the smell of blossoming grasses, which await you at

In the afternoop, we crossed the Bug, the eastern frentier of the last kingdom of Poland, although the language is heard as far as the Dnieper, and the Polish Z'ots accepted as currency. Here is an immense fort-fied camp, adjoining the city of Brzesc. Some bundreds of soldiers were bathing in the stresm and washing their clothes at the same time. The fertifications are built of brick, of great extent, but not of remarkable strength. There are also small military stations at intervals along the whole length of the road. The soldiers are employed in keeping in order small ornamental gardens strached to the buildings, and these bits of gravel walk, thicket and flower-bed are so many cheerful oases in the lorg waste of a half-cultivated

For more than a bundred and fifty miles, we traversed the swampy country between the Rag and the Drieper. There is almost an uninterrupted extent of mar-by land-varying greatly in breadth, however-from the Baltic to the Black Sea. The stresms which form the Dnieper and the Dwins, flowing in contrary directions, are interlaced like the fingers of two clasping hands, so that there is in realsy no watershed, but a level plateau, over which the waters go wandering as if in search of some accident to determine their future course. In this region, the villages are few and far apart, and the rank, dark woods more frequent. Maligoant mata bit us at night, and buge yellow gad flies came in swarms by day, to madden our horses and attack The country was mone sea, and so close was the general resemblance between the districts through which we passed, that we seemed to make no headway whatever. Every morning, we opened our eyes on the same landscape, or the same wide, low village, and the same about able Hebrews. After two or three days of such travel, we hailed the first mole-hill of an elevation with much the same feeling as if it had been Mont Blanc. I could easily understand why the Russian peasants, when they draw a mountain, place its summit among the very stars.

The country, nevertheless, through all Central Russ a, is evidently of great fertility, although, under an imperfect system of cultivation, it does not yield half of what it is capable. The same character of soil, in England, would be a garden. What Russia greatly needs is a class of enterprising agriculturists who would live upon their land, and devote themselves to its proper development. During the whole journey, I did not notice ten country residences. The road, however, is comparatively new, and the old highway, via Wilna and Smolensk, which it has superseded, no doubt presents a better picture in this respect. Drainage, manuring and a policious rotation of crops, would work wonders with such a mellow and bounteous soil. Some travelers speak of the waste and desolate appearance of the Russian plains; the French describe them as a savage wilderness; but they are in fact far more naturally productive than the plains of

Northern Germany. The road to Mescow is not surpassed by any highway in the world. It is macadamized for the who'e distance, kept in admirable order, deviates but little from a right line, and, except at some river-crossings, has no grade too heavy for a railread. Baild six or eight bridges, and you might lsy down the rails upon it, from Warsaw to Moscow. At every verst, there is a post with the dis tance from both trese cities and St. Petersburg. and from the first station on either hand. Each verst, again, is divided into fifths. The stationhouses are built of brick, and all on the same plan The house fronts the road, flanked by a high brick wall, through a gate in which you enter a spacious court-yard, surrounded by stables and the dwellings for servants. In the main building, there are three or four clean, well-furnished rooms for travelers, who find everything which they may seed except beds. The Russiane carry their own bedding with them, and the broad sofas, with leather cushions. make excellent couches. These who do not take the diligence are obliged to have a padaroshna, or of those in guide-books, teaches you just what you government order for horses, from post to post, as in Sweden. A foreigner, to travel in this style, must have his own vehicle, and, moreover, must know a little of the language.

On the third morning, we reached the town of Fortunately, the people at the station-houses are Bobraisk, on the Beresina. It was some distance further up the river, at the bridge of Borisoff,

that the French army met with such a terrible disaster during the retreat from Moscow. The Beresira is now a deep full, quiet stream, flowing between low, curving banks, on his way to join the Dnieger. Below the town are some beautiful clumps of birch and ash, smong which rises the round red mass of a new brick fort. A stalwart soldier, lesning on Crimean crutches, begged of us as we descended to the bridge, and two muscular, clean-limbed grooms stripped, sprang naked upon their horses, and swam them like Tritons in the center of the river. Three more stations brought us to the Duieper, at the town of Rogatcheff. Here be is siready a strong stream, and the flock of beavy, flat-botts med barges moored along his banks had no doubt seen the Black Sea. The town is a small but lively place. A stranger is struck with the great width of the streets in all these places, through which they acquire a neat, respectable appearance, in spite of the low houses. The frequency of fires probably gave rise to this method of building, as we passed two villages which were more than half in asher, where the conflagration had been stopped by the road.

After passing the Dnieper, the marshes cease, and the country becomes slightly undulsting-very slightly, indeed, but still perceptible without the sid of a theodolite. The fir is less and less frequent, and the birch increases in the same proportion, so that before reaching Moscow the forests are a'most entirely composed of this delicate, graceful, shivering tree-the scantily-clothed Dryad of the North. Its bues are always cold, and where it abounds, one cannot have full faith in Summer. The weather, besides, had changed, and in place o the sultry air of Warsaw, we had a strong north wind, with a temperature of only 40° in the morn inge. Our overcoats were bearable the whole day and a thick Scotch plaid was no unwelcome addi tion at night. Nevertheless, there was little differ ence in the soil and vegetation, and the silver headed twe rolled in as rich waves as ever, to break upon the shores of barvest.

On Friday we entered Old Russia-Holy Russia. as it is semetimes called, in the fond veneration of the people. The country became more thickly populated, and from every village rose a picturerque church, white as snow, and crowned with as many bright green domes and spires as its propertions would allow. These gay, graceful structures, towering at intervals above the birchen groves, and sparkling in the sunshine, gave a peculisr charm to the otherwise monotonous landscape. The Jews, with their greasy ringlets, disappeared, Polish money was refused at the stations, and the peasantry showed the pure Russian type, in face and costume. Every man of them wore his beard unshorn, and the commonest visage received a sort of character and dignity thereby. Wherever the diligence stopped, a company of vererable and very dirty figures appeared before us, bowing incresently with Oriental gravity, and urging their claims to charity in what I have no doubt were very choice and elegant expressions. They were pertinacious, but not clamorous, and it was impossible to look anywhere within thirty degrees of them, without occasioning new demonstrations of reverence and supplication.

After leaving the streams of the Dnieper and coming upon those of the Oka, whose waters flow with the Volga to the far Caspian Ses, the country can no larger be called a plain. It is rather a rolling prairie, like those of Southern Wisconsin. but with still gentler undulations. Our horses darhed down the gradual descents at a mad gallop, which carried them nearly to the top of the next rise, and we frequently accomplished fifteen versts within the hour. On Saturday morning we breaktasted at Malo-Jaroslavitz, where an obelisk has been erected to commemorate Murat's defeat, and in the afternoon reached the lively little town of Pedelsk, on the great southern highway from Moscow to Tula and Orel, and further to Odessa and the Crimea. We were now within thirty-five verets of Morcow, which we were anxious to see before dark. Five days and nights of travel had eramped us a little, but we felt capable of as much more upon such a superb road. The sun set upon the silvery birchen forests, and the long swells and slopes of grain. Heavy clouds covered the sky, except along the north, where the lurid yellow twilight moved slowly around toward sunrise, and we were sinking into a wearied aleep, when a long line of dark towers and Oriental domes appeared in the distance, drawn sharp and hard against the angry luster. This was Moscow! Ere long we descended into the valley of the Moskva, rattled for many and many a verst through gloomy streets, caught a midpight climpse of the majestic pile of the Kremlin, and after a seemingly endless cruise in a Russian drockly, reached the welcome baven of a good

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Correspondence of The Philadelphia Press. Washington, Aug. 20, 1858.

I deeply regret that Gen, Caes grows more feeble every day. His attention to the duties of his Department has been incessant; but he has not been well for several months. I most sincerely hope that he may obtain rest and rescue from his proposed jaunt. The orerous duties of the Department of State are entirely too much for his constitution.

Mr. Buchanan, however, comes back from Bedford greatly strengthered in health. Bedford's is, indeed.

Mr. Buchanan, however, comes back from Bedford greatly strengthered in leaith. Bedford's is, indeed, the water that restores one to new life. Our old friend Russel, who was for one Congress a Member of the House, and made so many friends during his stay, must come on here and get our great men to throng to Bedford nex Summer.

A distinguished gentlemen from Pentsylvania, now here inferiors and the Company of the Company of

here, informs me that Glarcy Jones is promising the teriff men of Berks County his support if they will vote for him, on the ground that he can get the South to agree to anything, and that they will go for a tariff upon Penneylvaria coal and iron. This gentleman cays that Jones, within a week past, has positively rays that Jones, within a week past, has positively made this premise to two or three opposition mannifacturers. Now, I have to say that Jones does not tak by the book; that the South despise a Northern trader and traiter quite as much as you despise a Southern trickster; and they will spurn this use and abuse of their name by Jones, if they can locate this targe upon him. The best way with such a man is to cyp as and to distruct him. "If mine enemy cheat me ence, shame on him; if twice, shame on me:" It shows how desperate the fight must be in Berks County, if Mr. Jones is compelled to beg for the votes of the Republican tariff men. There is great curiosity here to see Dr. Eckset's letter expaing Jones on this very subject of the tariff.

Owen Jones, too, has been writing to Capt. Meigs about the purchase of Scotch iron for the aqueduct. Tris bid cannot stand.

GOV. WISE ON HORSE RACING.-GOV. Wise of Virginia, regretfully declines to attend the great Horse

Virginia, regretfully declines to attand the great Horse Show at Springfield. In his letter he says:

"It has been said that nothing else it an horse-racing will improve and heep up the breed of fine blooded etteck. I am not wishing to believe any such traing. Improved agriculture and the wealth it produces will, in my opinion, do far more for the herse than ever the turt cid. Bace-tracks, with a fashion for the sport of racing among the leading proprietors of a people, will in poverish them and dwirdle the horse to a poty. The first blood cught to be kept pure, in order that it may be crossed on the large and coarse stock. The frorugh-hed stallion crossed on the large Canestoga mare, until the cross attains three-quarters of the blooded stock, is superior, I think, to the Clave and hely of England. A tenerated friend, Alexander Reid, ett., now to more, of Washington County, Pa, intractors that cross, and I count end it to sweety man who hrows how to make 'a spite of grass to grow

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

A SHAKER VIEW OF THE LATE RUTLAND

CONVENTION.
To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.
Sir: Inclosed is a review of the resolutions of the

Rutland Convertion. It is by one of our sisters, and was by her handed in. exether with several other (to me) very interest ing and instructive original productions by other sisters and brethren, at a social gathering of Beliavers Shekere), held at Cansan on the 6th inst, in tre open woods, in the vicinity of a beautiful sheet of water.

There were prepared for the occasion, and with the view of making a day of relexation and innocent recreation conduce simultaneously to the cultivation of both soul and body.

And inasmuch as my name appears in the recentlyissued "Report of the Proceedings of the Rutland Convention" as one of its speakers, I am desirous that this "Review" should also be published in THE TRIBUNE, as tending to show in what I ght and to what extent I and my friends sanction its resolutions.
FREDERICK W. EVANS.

A REVIEW OF THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE RUTLAND CONVENTION.

Resolved, That, although the right of decision or choice belorgs to the individual, yet it necessarily follows that those who would exhibit true love to God and mar, should combine together for the mutual

In union there is strength, and we are thus enabled In union these is erreggin, and we are the exact of more essentially to bereit ourselves, and those who are yet in the broad arens where dissatisfaction and discord reign, by governing and being governed, not by appreciate or coercien, but by the spirit of the days from the realms whence order proceeds.

Through the spirit of union will be inaugurated the contraction of the country favorable to count morality or con-

cely authority favorable to sound morality or con-intent with the inalicnable rights and greatest good of human souls. "He that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God," and for the benefit of

Resolved, That while we concur most heartily in the sentiments expressed by the Rutland meeting, deprecating Slavery and denouncing all that is allied thereto, we perceive they are on the verge of discarding that reverence for eacred things which we believe they would feel if they mew Christ and the one true and living God. By such knowledge they would be joined to them and to each other under a sacred influence they cannot as yet exhibit or appreciate.

Resolved, That Spiritualism is the angel of light referred to in Rev. xviii., which has come to "enlighten the earthly man," and save the race from infilelity-materialism—that both non-religious and religious have incensibly fallen into, by practically denying the existence of and intercourse with the spirit world, or

believe Spiritualism to be the only means able to save the Protestant world from gradually leavening back into and being finally swallowed up and absorbed by the Catholic Mother Church, and thus become still more muddled with that sensions mysticism so at-

WAR, AND THE DEATH PENALTY.

Resolved, That the practice of war and the infliction of the death penalty are not good, but evils which do not overcome evil, but tend to directly multiply and increase it

And, while we are thankful that no place is found for them in our domains, we are invited to redouble our diligence in the practice of self denial, condescension and charity, in our daily walk with each other, that the angel of peace may continue to find a congenial testing place within our bosters. MARRIAGE AND MATERNITY, AND WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN

Resolved, That we allude to the subjects of the fifth

Resolved. That we alinds to the subjects of the fifth and sixth resolutions to express our convictions that, on the spiritual plane we occupy, as Jesus said, there is "neither marrying, nor being given in marriage."

We know there is a superior life—a higher calling ard character—to which we aspire. Yet we commend whatever efforts may be made to effect more order ard virtue in seciety in their relations.

And we are interested to witness the increasing light on the subject of the proper relations of the sexes, which has already ultimated in the public promulgation, by woman, of the great law of true natural marriage—material union—only for the direct object and distinct purpose of procreation, as the first, and by far the most important, indeed the condictional principle of all "woman s rights."

To those who perceive fruth and beauty in the advancing spiritual work or God among believers, we give an effectionate invitation to "come out" even from the highest conditions of the milimental, or generative space, into the life and liberty of the sons

erative sphere, into the life and liberty of the sons and daughtere of God; with them to walk in wiedom's velley, by the side of cleaning streams, under the vire of pura union, and there gather and blead the rose of furth with the ries of purity and humility.

Resolved. That when the above condition is obtain d—when that love prevails that regulates the ecor-cmy of the ir mates of Zion—taxation will cease. It is a term unknown in the vocabulary of believers, who sie of one heart and interest, "having all things in common," and being in actual possession of that which the spirit of human brotherhood and sisterhood

Reso ved, That "the meek do inherit the earth." Ard, while we commiserate the oppressed condition of most of earth's children, and deplore the many cames of perpetuating and increasing human woe, we say to them, in confidence, that the "new heaven and say to them, in confidence, that the "new heaven and earth, wherein dwells righteousness," are established.

This is the day so long foretold—so long desired: when the principle of self-threes should be crucified, and all private property totally abolished, by the law of Christ being written on the table of the human heart, and carried into operation by the power of love.

Rulers, having been themselves ruled by the influence of this love, are able to administer justice and county in mercy.

equity in mercy.

Those who seek first the spiritual life, will find their temporal needs supplied. "The willing and obedient shall eat the good of the land;" and the earth will be bleat for their sakes, and their garners will be full.

Therefore,

Resolved, That land-reformers and land-redeemers
shall be blest in their labors, until every one of our
brethren and sixters in nature shall (as we this day do,
by the side of this beautiful lake) "sit under our own
wite and fig tree," growing upon our own soil.

wine and fig tree, "growing upon our own soil.

Resolved, That we do not recognize one day in itself) as any better than another, masmuch as we have entered upon the "Sabbath of Sabbaths," by having corsecrated ouncives, together with all our temporal and spiritual goods, to the honor and glory of God; i.e., we are devoted to the mutual beacht of our selves and the benefit of our common humanity. Still, to have a portion of time set apart more exclusively for griginal exercises, and test from temporal occupafor spiritual exercises, and rest from temporal occupa-tions, appears consistent, and to those who make a right application of the time thus appropriated, it is a

Church and priest to exforce an outward observance of a day will not discard the idea of order, seeing it is good for the well-being of body and spirit to be in a corolition in which they can be recipients of influences

from higher spheres. Therefore,

Resolved, That we greatly prize these seasons of
devotion, at least as orden as one day in seven; and we
say no other God will we worship, save the Inficite,
who rules the destinies of earth—even Heaven's etc. nal King and Queen, and no other creed will we hold, or fixed form will we practice, than that of being good THE BIBLE.

Resolved. That we regard the Bible as a record of a part of God's deslings with men. Those who will resson may see the connection between past and pres ert dispensations, and should know how to discriminate, and should gratefully acknowledge the notice and never of God to fallen man in all ages, and among all people, whether recorded in what is called the Bible of popular Christians or in the books of any other people or nation; and, as progressive spiritual beings, we are determined to advance with ever-in-

Whereas, Man is a social being, and dependent on bis rightful connection with his fellow-man for his ul-timate happiness, and is so constituted tax', to adminleter and receive pleasure from each other enhances

iter and receive pleasure from each other enhances their erion pleasure of the sales are supported by the large systems and create the new greation, independent of the sales systems and orders of the new greation, independent of the false systems and create that tend to perpetuate the false systems and create that iterate on the new greation, independent of the false systems and create that tend to perpetuate the false systems and create that tend to perpetuate the false systems and create the living and virial section. The wound was properly distributed and the communication of the results of the results of the graph and the little girl returned to the false systems and create the living and virial section. The wound was properly distributed the false systems and create the living and virial section. The wound was properly distributed to the false systems and create the living and virial section. The wound was properly distributed to the false systems and create the living and virial the false systems and create the living and virial the false systems and create the living and virial the false systems and create the living and virial the false systems and create the living and virial the false systems and create the living and virial the false systems and create the living and virial the false systems and create the living and virial the false systems and create the living and virial the false systems and create the living and virial the false systems and create the living and virial the false systems and create the living and virial the false systems and create the living and virial the false systems and create the living and virial the girl returned for and as the false is an element Divire, in which it is the good the state of the was active of with the false of the false will as usual, when she was active with the false of scholars and Christians. Among their expectations of the false and with the false are systems of the false and the false of the false and the false are systems and creates and out of the

religious (or raving) element, we can say we thankfully acknowledge and unite with the centiment, that, while so many of the human family are bound in sin, and sinking still lower into death, and while they are being drawn and governed by inferior attractions, we can lift up our heads and rejoice, being of, refreshed from the Fountsin of Grace and Truth, and feeling that our redemption is progressing.

ORIGIN OF STATE NOWINATING CONVEN-

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: I have seen by your papers of the 19th and 3ist of July, that there is some dispute about the origin of State Conventions to commute State Officers, and by a subsequent communication from G H. B. Dr. Barstow of Tiega, as I suppose, he thinks the first was by the "People's party," in 1824. From the foliowing copy of a meeting held in Oneids County, it will appear that as early as February, 1816, such a Convention

was beld in this State, viz:

Was held in this State, viz:

At a meeting of the Pederal Corresponding Committee of the County of Ouelds, and of the Town. Committees of the asid county, holden at the house of Moses Bag, in the village of Urica, out he 38th of January, 48th, pursuant to public notice. Morris S. Miller, Chairman: William Gasth, Secretary.

Resolved unanimously, That Joseph Kiraland, Rufus Pettibote, Laurens Hull, Gerit G. Laneira, and Remamin Wright, sequira, be appointed Delegares to represent this County in the Convention to meet at Albany on the 18th of February next, for the purpose of nominating Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

Signed, by order of the meeting.

Willard Crayts, Secretary.

WILLARD CRAFTS, Secretary

The Convention assembled at Albany on the 14th of February, 1816. The above-named Delegates all atterded. Gen. Kirkland, our Chairman, presented the appointment of the same, and they took their seate, and the nominees of said Convention were the Hoc. Rufus King for Governor, and George Tibbetts for Lieutenant-Governor, which is the earliest Convention of which I have any recollection for the purpose of nominating State Officers in this State by the people in their primary capacity.

Respectfully yours. LAURENS HULL.

P. S -- Of the delegates above named, Gen. Kirk lar d. Col. Lapsing and Benjamin Wright are deceased and Mr. Pettibone, if living, is, I believe, in one of the Western States. Tre original document is now in my possession; and Mr. Crafts, the Secretary, and my self, are row the only living persons named in th LAURENS HULL. peper residing in this State. Angelica, Aug. 16, 1838.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: While cerdially uniting with others in the approval of the efforts made to ameliorate the condition of the industrial portion of the community, and espacially that of single women who have to sew for a living, by relaxing the duties imposed upon them as to time, and augmenting prices, my observation has convinced me that they have as much to do with their own condition and real happiness as their employers have; and that by adopting a neat, plain style of dress suited to their employments, composed of some suitable material for use, instead of fashions, wearing one or two large and disgusting hoge head hoops, which stretch out almost to bursting a fissile texture of imitation finery, and a fancy hat covered with cheap lace, they would be enabled to economize their money, as well as time, look much more respectable, and hence escape insult and many eners, and, doubless, perform their duties more to the satisfaction of their employers.

he satisfaction of their employers.

In no other country but our own do all conditions of the satisfaction of their employers.

In no other country but our own do all conditions of persons dress so much aske; and rather than not appear to be dressed as well as the best, we will woar imitation finery, made fashionably, and which, of course, soon becomes shabby-genteel and worn out. In certain establishments sewing girls may be seen driving a sewing machine, with paper-soled, high-heeled, farcy-colored gaiter boots; four or five ficurces on a cheap, large-pattern, gaudy-colored muslic, lew-recked dress! Whereas, would they but follow the sensible fashion of the sewing girls of Paris, who are the most attractive persons imaginable, they would wear high necked, reasonable skirted frocks, of plain muslin or ceition in Summer and merino or other woolen material in Winter, always lock respectable, and stand much better chances of winning, instead of temperary gentiemanly-loching lovers, industriess, and hence respectable, bushands.

These remarks are the 155 mt of much observation, between seven and eight in the morning and aix and reven in the evening, from a position where hundreds of these parases can be seen passing every day; and was only this very morning that the writer of this saw ore "young lady" entering a warehouse door, on her way to the sewing loft, whose dress completely filled the doorway, and made her look more like a jancy dressmaker than an honest. Sewing Girll.

To the Editor of The N. V. Tribune.

Sin: I have witnessed many a passage of arms be tween the The Evening Post and THE TRIBUNE, but am not flattering you to say, all to the credit of your good selver, if The Post assumes to teach those wh have read more, know more practically, and think les teoretically, that is to say, less one-sided, than thos wto read but one side of the question, and well know that one side only. This remark is called forth by th bitter Southern eppreciation of British West Indian marcination, and your series of conclusive and comprehensive replies in " LETTERS FROM THE PROPLE,"

telling the truth about Jamaica. No editorial rheteric, no National Democratic logic, an geinesy simple truth. Let us look at the question in this view. Your cotemporary comes out with a very strong leader on the "True Remedy for WEST INDIAN DECREPHTUDE." The sentences are well turned, the periods polished, it surpasses literary criticism, in print oppears perfect, save one trivial (of course) failingo wit, VERACITY. What shall we say, then ? Are The Post's arguments erroneous? Oh, no! best of a bad rort, they are correct, what postically has been called the perfect pink of politaness; that is, if you were deliberately and coolly insulting yourneighbor by spitting in his face. The remedy of The Post is creation of the disease, for that of decreptitude, I boldly proclaim, coes not exist in a West Indian colony. Need I point that the terral colony is the disease. coes to exist in a West Indian colony. Need I point out the long array of worthy witnesses in your colunns, or the demelition The Post's statement will likely receive at their hands? I need not wait for these, the best and ablest of my upholders heretofore. The remedy is in The Post, and its own firger points out its own decrepitude. Nay, rather the close, clear analysis of the British Act of Parliament should have been its monitor and less of its authority. No doubt the legislation is right and good: but we have special clauses and provisions, that "land out of cultivation for the preceding studies" months, or that the interest payable on the encumbrances does not exceed half the profits, its autitled to examption from this act. The letter from Hon. F. W. Hircks, dragged out of obscurity by the indefatigable Past, bears me out fully with its much dublous ters, that neither The Post nor any other similarly talented liters! Know-Nothing can either controvert the excellent statements from so many living, practical excellent statements from so many living, practical witnesses as your columns lately, or can it point out in Jamaica six estates not included in the above provi-

wice, that answers to its paragraph:

"This is precisely what is wanted in Jamaica. Before the Emancipation Act that Island was mortgaged for more than it was worth, and there is hardly an estate on the Island now, which is not heavily encumbered. This is the great difficulty with the British West Indies, The land is practically owned shread and worked by discouraged mortgagers.

I am not a rich man, though an honest one, but if The Post can name half a cozen estates north of Kingston Country, or south of the porth hash home.

the Post can name half a cozen estates north of Kingston country, or south of the north backbone of Blue Mourrairs of Jamaica that will come under its everying advice—its sine gred non—I will forfait the expenses of learning it better by a trip there and tack, as The Post by a contribution before Christmas to any Anti-Slavery Association, and which The Tribune, as appointed stakeholder, shall determine.

Dearn show Hydrophobia.—A daughter of Mr. Berjamin Buxton, esq., of Hamburg, died on Friday last, of hydrophobia. Three or four weeks ago, while the little girl, about len years of age, was playing and gathering flowers along the banks of Eighteen wile Creek, which flows through her father's farm, a ing and gathering flowers along the banks of Eighteen Mile Creek, which flows through her father's farm, a dog sprang upon her, and seized her by the leg below the kree. Her cries and efforts were unavailing to make the actual release his hold, and at length she cragged him to the creek. As soon as be touched the actual released his grip, and the little girl returned facture. The wound was properly cared for and at the dig was not known to be rabid, little activity was manifested. Up to last Wednesday she was apparently as well as usual, when she was seized with spaces, and died in forty-sight hours, after aufforing

these which have stready died was about \$1,500—a total less to the owner. We do not learn that any olde has been obtained to the perpetrator of the dest. The stormache of those which have died have been preserved, and their contents will probably be activated by some experienced chemist to-day, for the purpose, if possible, of aiding in ferreting out the mystery. There is no doubt but that the poisson was intentionally administered by some available was a substitute of the content intentionally administered by some svil-disposed

THE SILVER MINES OF ARIZONA.

A letter has been received from Mr. H. C. Grosvenor Mr. W. Wrightson, Secretary, &c , dated Hacionda de Santa Rits, June 22, giving a very encouraging socount of the prospects of the mining company is which he is concerned, and also of the others that have been formed for the same purpose. The yield of the Sonora mines be estimates at \$2,000 a tue, and he acticipates on equally abuntant re urn from the Senta Rita. The following extracts from this letter will interest many of

our readers:

"All possible arrangements having been completed, on the morning of the 19th we left Tubac at 80 clock, and at 11 o'clock, having ridden about twelve miles, we halted, and Col. P. (who hadkindly volunteered to accompany us), pointed out the old Hadinada of the Santa Rita mines (which were destroyed some 35 years since by the Apaches, who also massared every soul belonging to the mines, not one escaping.) Here were ductovered the remains of old farnaces and other evidences of mining operations. our renders:

dences of mining operations.

"Specimens of slag, still containing silver, found in the clores of the furraces, show that the former occupants must have treated the ore in the rudest manner and with the simplest means.

"Our first visit was to the Salaro, which we de-

"Our first visit was to the Salere, which we descended through a large opening, some sixty feet or more, without difficulty. The vein is divided at the surface, but unites about one third of the way down, forming a load or lead of three feet average width. It has been cleaned out some eighty feet, and at this time, the last of the dry season, is spparently free from water. If means were on the ground for cleaning out the shaft to its full depth before the rainy season, nuch labor would be saved, and the value of its ore made manifest.

"It will be our first care to secure it so far as possible, with the few implements we may have, from the distriction of the mountain side. In regard to this

the, with the few implements we may have, from the frippings of the mountain side. In regard to this mire, the indicatiors warrant the conclusion that the Spariards reaped from this a richer reward than from ory other known mine in the region. Were it other-nize, that indolent race would scarcely have sunk so wide a shaft and attained so great a depth with

wire, that indolent race would scarcely have sunk so wide a shaft and attained so great a depth with their limited facilities.

"Frem the opening of the Salero, we have a splendid view of the Santa Rita Valley—spread out like an immerse calico counterpane of richly tinted pattern, and dotted in here and there with small knots of mezquit and other trees, furnishing one of the finest grazing fields in the world.

"Cattle and sheep fatten on the rich gramma grasses abundant here, with no experse save the cost of herders—the grazing being good the year round.

"It will certainly be the policy and interest, of our company to have these size pastures filled with lowing herds and flocks of sheep and goats at the essiliest possible opportunity, as quite a revenue might by derived therefrom.

"Surrounding this levely vale are 'sunny alopes, rugged cliffs, and towering peaks,' most prominent among the latter are the two principal peaks of Santa Rita on the north. Easterly an unbroken chain stretches away toward the Chirigaghui. The mountains of Santa Cruz in Sonors break the southern horizen, while booming up in the far west is the 'owering form of the Picacho de Babaquivera, whose lofty creat carches the earliest gleam of morning, and is crowned with the last fading glories of evening.

"The Astigarero was opened by the Sonora company. Its entrance is horizontal in direction, and from the cursory examination given it, can only say it looks well.

"We rext visited the Ojero, a mine of great reputa-

"We rest visited the Ojero, a mine of great reputa-"We rest visited the Ojero, a mine of great reputa-tion among the Mexicans, with a lode of greater width than either of the others, but absoloned on account of the yielding of one of the sides, which to the former proprieters was an insurmountable obstacle. With proper appliances it can be made perfectly asfs, and will be easily worked. Its approach, however, is quite difficult. The voin is wide, bold and formal, the ore anily obtained and apparently very rich.

"Descending from this mine we noticed a vein stone cropping out, which will be the subject for future ex-amination."

ropping out, which will be the subject for future examination.

The Bustillo lies to the west of the above-mentioned mines, lower down, easy of access, and may be reached by a wagon road from the Hacisada. It was opened more recently than either of the others, and has been mined only 25 or 30 feet.

"There are now several feet of water at the bottom. We quenched our thirst with refreshing draughts therefrom, and night approaching, we were prevented from visiting the other mines in our jurisdiction, but we have already seen enough to conviace us that abundant resources exist here for the formation of a large mining establishment.

"It will require about 150 hands to populate the mines visited, and a working force of 50 men will be constantly demanded in the different occupations insident to the reduction of the orea at the Hacienda, requiring a full force of 200 to 250 hands.

"The orea being entirely of argentiferous galens, can be treated aimply by fire.

"We shall at once prepare houses for the reception of the main company, with their stores, against their strival.

"The pear approach of the rainy season admon-

arrival.

'The near approach of the rainy season admonihes us that no time must be lost. We have already selected our timber, dug out and walled an excellent spring—a better one does not exist between here and the Ric Grands—and are making the most of our time generally. Our nearest beighbors are at Tubso, thir-teen miles west. Our haciends will be the stopping place between that point and Fort Buchanan on the east.

"The pireries of the Santa Kita mountains are in sight of our location, and can be made accessible therefrom. They furnish the facet of lumber, which is now relling at Tucarn at \$250 per thousand feet! I am almost afraid to make anon a statement, but it is a fact. A portable saw-mill ersoted there wou d prove a scurce of great profit when emigration shall have peopled the country around.

"Our position is over 5,000 feet above the secievel.

We erjoy pure, bracing, invigorating atmosphere for more delightful and healthy than we have hitherto known. We sleep comfortably under a blanket in the open sir, and arise with the sun, free from cald, school or pairs, and partake of our food with axhallent appetites. Labor does not seem so fatiguing here, even in the sun, as in the close atmosphere of your city. Our

sursets are inexpressibly beautiful and our scenery "Incorclusion, let me add, in the words of another a rich end virgin field is before us, and no time should be lest in fully eccupying it. The laborers are vet too few. The time is near at band when large fortunes will be required to obtain ownership and possession of

mines like these.

"We have been placed in full, free and peaceful possession as sgent of your Company, until the arrival of the Recretary and main party, and shall do our best in preparing for their reception."

THE BIBLE .- The Rev. Leicester A. Sawyer's new translation of the Bible is to be published by John P. Jewett & Co., Boston. The New Testament price \$1) will be issued in Ostober. The Old Testament in two volumer) will be brought out next year. Tad sime of the translator are set forth in the publishers' oircu-

lar as follows:

1. To translate from the most improved texts of the originals. Great attention has been paid to the text of the Great Testament during the last two hundred and fifty years, and many incurred a have been detected and rem well a perfect text is no yet attained, and, from the nature of the case, cannot bee, but yet yet all to be made a variable to the English reader.

2. To translate with the utmost premises and accuracy wor for word and particle for particle, but without servicity in respect to idemants forms and modes of expression.

3. To translate we same were by the same when they mean the same thing as far as may be, and by different words on when they have different meanings which require a charge.

4. To translate the forest meanings which require a charge.

4. To translate the same were a yet as may be, by different words of our periods and the same when they have different meanings, and each word by the same word.

wirds of corresponding meanings, and each word by the same wird. To translate general terms by those equally general, and not he more general by the less general, or the less general by the more general to the control of the same services by the more general needs of the same services in preference to the authors. This is a less that a general production of all obsciete words and modes of expression.

2. To interpolate as little up possible, and leave what is implied in the original to be implied in the translation, and make the translation conform, as far as may be, to the style of the original of the production of the production of the production of the production in the production is bracketed Books according to their lengths.

10. To arrange the Sacred Books according to their lengths.

11. To divide the Sacred Books according to their lengths.

12. To divide the Sacred Books according to their lengths.

13. To divide the Sacred Books according to their lengths.